

GCC ends talks on Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and its five Gulf allies ended three hours of emergency talks on the Iran-Iraq war Sunday and were expected to make a fresh call for an end to the conflict after further discussions on Monday. No statement was issued after the six foreign ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states adjourned their talks at the organisation's Riyadh headquarters. Diplomats said the foreign ministers meeting probably would ask the Organisation of Islamic Conference to intensify efforts to end the war, which is causing growing concern among states of the council.

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Tindemans says
Middle East visit is
to decide on
EEC initiative

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said Sunday his Middle East tour was designed to determine whether the European Economic Community (EEC) should adopt a new policy toward the region. Mr. Tindemans, president of the EEC Council of Ministers, arrived in Israel after visits to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. After conferred with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Tindemans told reporters: "The objective of our mission is to gather new information to permit us to make a new assessment, and on the basis of this, the 10 member nations will see if they will develop a new Middle East policy or not." Israeli leaders have been sharply critical of the European community's 950 Venice Declaration calling for the inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the Middle East peace process.

OPEC may raise production ceiling

BAHRAIN (R) — OPEC will probably raise a two-month-old production ceiling aimed at redefining prices during talks planned for early July, the authoritative Middle East economic Survey (MEES) said Sunday. OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) ministers decided this month in Jeddah, Ecuador, to keep the ceiling, introduced to preserve the group's \$34-a-barrel base price amid the glut of supplies on world markets, unchanged at 17.5 million barrels per day (bpd). The oil-based oil industry newsletter said the probability was that ministers would decide on a "present relaxation" of the ceiling for the July-September quarter at a meeting they had agreed in principle to hold in early July. MEES said some influential OPEC quarters felt oil companies might begin building up stocks of crude in that period after a current draw-down ended. Some consumer forecasts, however, projected stocks falling by about 1.5 million bpd in the period. If inventories were rebuilt, the OPEC ceiling would clearly be in need of a substantial relaxation if a renewed runaway pressure on prices were to be avoided, MEES added.

JAE invited to
talks on Zaire

BU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) was invited Sunday to emergency Arab League talks in Tunis on June 11 on possible political and economic actions against Zaire which this month restored relations with Israel, the official Emirates news agency said. The invitation was issued by the Arab League secretariat. The news agency said the foreign ministers' meeting, called by Syria, would also discuss Costa Rica's decision to move its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem and a meeting held in the Holy City this month by the political committee of the 1-member Council of Europe. Arab countries have denounced the three moves and urged retaliation against Costa Rica and Syria, the first African country to reach a diplomatic boycott of Israel imposed by almost all African states in 1973. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar cut ties with Zaire, while the kingdom and Kuwait severed links with Costa Rica.

Illinois tornado kills 12, injures 100

CHICAGO (R) — At least 12 people were killed and more than 100 injured when a tornado hit southern Illinois Saturday night, officials said. Hundreds of people were left homeless and rescue officials said they feared more victims were trapped in the debris of homes and businesses in the Joliet, Illinois, area some 95 kilometres east of St. Louis, Missouri. Illinois Governor James Thompson ordered 100 national guardsmen and 60 state police into the region to prevent looting and help in rescue efforts. The tornado knocked out telephone and electrical service in the area.

Arab Thought Forum concludes meetings

2-day discussions centred on joint Arab development, Brandt Report

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of trustees of the Arab Thought Forum concluded its two-day meetings, held under His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, in Amman on Sunday.

The board made a lengthy discussion of the current Arab situation, the U.S. stand towards Arab issues, ways to explain Arab issues to the American public and to provide Arab citizens abroad with the factual picture of what is going on in the area.

After hearing a briefing by Prince Hassan on his recent visit to the United States, the board discussed the main topic on its agenda, namely the strategy of joint Arab economic action—the strategy which stemmed from the resolutions passed at Arab summit held in Amman in 1980.

The Arab League had supplied the board with the main documents of this strategy, and the board discussed the general principles of the strategy and its goals.

The participants came out with the impression that there are several obstacles at present in the way of Arab cooperation and joint Arab economic action. The board entrusted several of its members with the task of preparing a new study of these obstacles and effective ways to expedite the process of comprehensive Arab development, including the implementation of the projects included in the Arab Development Decade. The board also discussed the second topic on its agenda, namely

Iraqis bomb Iranian oil installations

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Sunday its air force had bombed Iran's main oil export terminal in the Gulf and an oil refinery in retaliation for the shelling of civilian targets in Iraqi territory.

A military communiqué, published by the Iraqi News Agency, said the planes scored "effective hits" on the Kharg Island terminal and a refinery at the northern town of Tabriz.

The communiqué said Iraq gave notice two days ago that it would hit "civilian targets all over Iran" if Iraq continued to shell civilian targets in Iraqi territory.

The Iraqi attacks follow a withdrawal from Al Mohammara (Khorramshahr) last weekend.

One Iranian leader has threatened to invade Iraq, while Western diplomats in Beirut said an Iranian thrust into Iraq could not be ruled out.

With these developments, Iraq has intensified its campaign to confirm Baghdad's main aim in the war as preventing an Iranian invasion of Iraqi territory.

The Iraqi News Agency Sunday said President Saddam Hussein had spent the last five days in meetings with military commanders and officers from the front.

President Hussein told the officers the military situation made a state of high preparedness essential along the battle fronts, stretching from the Shatt Al Arab waterway and desert plains in the south to the mountains of Kurdistan in the north.

The agency quoted him as saying the purpose of the alert was to help "fight the enemy and crush its aggressive dreams and intentions."

Falklands crisis, Iran-Iraq war to top agenda of non-aligned Havana meeting

By Lionel Martin
Reuters

country's delegation, depending on developments in the conflict.

One Western diplomat said he believed that any attempt to pass a resolution calling for the withdrawal of British forces from the Falkland Islands "would meet with substantial opposition within the Non-Aligned Movement."

However, he added: "There is little doubt that the conference will condemn British sovereignty over the Falklands as a vestige of colonialism."

The talks begin Monday with a two-day meeting of the movement's 36-member coordination bureau. The ministers' conference runs from Wednesday to Friday.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro, current president of the movement, will address the opening session of the conference on Wednesday, one informed source said.

According to a high-ranking diplomat from a non-aligned nation, the Spanish-speaking Latin American nations of the movement, Argentina, Cuba, Panama, Peru, Nicaragua and Ecuador, will lead the battle for a strong vote condemning Britain in the Falkland Islands conflict.

An Arab diplomat said the Iranian delegation to the conference was expected to oppose holding the seventh non-aligned summit in Baghdad this September as



Pope John Paul talks with Anne Baxter—a student of All Saints Junior School in Coventry—when she greeted him with a bouquet of flowers on his arrival at Coventry Airport Sunday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Pope renews appeal for universal peace

COVENTRY, England (R) — Pope John Paul declared Sunday that the scale and horror of modern warfare "makes it totally unacceptable as a means of settling differences between nations."

The Pope, on the third day of his visit to Britain, made his strongest plea yet for world peace when he spoke to a cheering crowd of 350,000 at Coventry Airport, converted for the day into an open-air cathedral.

He said the world was disfigured by war and violence, people were living under the shadow of a nuclear nightmare, yet everywhere they longed for peace.

Since his arrival in Britain on Friday, the 62-year-old pontiff has issued heartfelt appeals for an end to the Falklands conflict in the South Atlantic between Britain and Argentina.

He has returned to the theme of peace several times, conveying a strong sense of urgency to his audience.

Sunday he came to a city devastated by German bombs in World War Two and now mourning the loss of the destroyer HMS Coventry in the Falklands fighting five days ago.

Pope John Paul, who flew to Coventry in the industrial Midlands after speaking to 25,000 fellow Poles in London Sunday

morning, left later for Liverpool, the strongest centre of Roman Catholicism in England.

The Pope, noting that Coventry's Anglican Cathedral was destroyed during the war, said: "The ruins of the old cathedral and the building of the new are recognised throughout the world as a symbol of Christian reconciliation and peace."

Members of the Coventry congregation began arriving Saturday, with several thousand camping out most of the night.

The crowd was the biggest in Britain so far during his six-day tour of England, Scotland and Wales, the first by a reigning Pope.

In London earlier, when he spoke to members of Britain's Polish community, Pope John Paul told them their homeland was "deeply furrowed by suffering."

He inserted a quotation from Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* to put across the message that justice should be tempered by mercy.

He said: "Being so close as we are to Shakespeare's birthplace, we would do well to consider this: 'That in the course of justice, none of us should see salvation, we do pray for mercy. And that same prayer doth teach all of us to render the deeds of mercy.'"

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Subjects for discussion. These include the Middle East, the role of South Africa and Israel and disarmament.

South Africa condemned

On South Africa, the draft declaration states: "There can be no peace, stability and security in Southern Africa until the system of apartheid disappears and is replaced by an independent, sovereign, democratic, non-aligned state."

The draft "condemns the manoeuvres of the racist South African regime with the complicity of

the Western powers, aimed at preventing implementation of United Nations resolutions" on Namibia (South West Africa).

It reaffirms the Non-Aligned Movement's support for the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) "as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people."

The draft also criticises "the military and especially nuclear collaboration which the imperialist powers, the United States first and foremost, extend to the racists of Pretoria."

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Cheysson leaves after Saudi talks

JEDDAH (R) — French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson left Saudi Arabia Sunday for Tunisia after apparently softening strained relations between Paris and Riyadh. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal told a joint press conference in Riyadh that identical viewpoints emerged on all issues discussed during "fruitful and constructive" talks between Mr. Cheysson and King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and other Saudi leaders, the Saudi Press Agency said. Relations between the Arab World and France cooled following a visit to Israel last March by President Francois Mitterrand, and Mr. Cheysson's trip was seen by diplomats partly as a fence-mending exercise.

Israel stirs controversy over arms to Jordan

Disclosure of weapons deals with Iran is a Weinberger manoeuvre, Israeli charge

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli-American differences over what Israel calls "limited" arms supplies to Iran drew an official accusation here Sunday that the row is intended to "pave the way for a major arms supply to Jordan."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, said on Israel Radio that "certain American circles, anxious to pave the way for a major arms supply to Jordan, have attempted to portray Israel as money-grabbing, selling arms to countries such as Argentina and Iran, and deliberately ignoring American interests."

The comments were thought here to be aimed specifically at U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who has spoken in favour of arms sales to Jordan.

Mr. Porat claimed that a few days ago "false" information was filtered to the American press" to the effect that Israel was supplying arms to Argentina—a reference to a plane carrying arms to Ecuador, held up in New York for four days under the Arms Export Control Act.

Mr. Begin's spokesman added that a statement in Washington, Saturday by Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, to the effect that the United States knew

of the Iranian sales and did not oppose them, was intended to "put an end to the slander campaign launched by these (U.S.) circles against Israel."

Mr. Porat added that while an Iranian victory over Iraq was a "possible" threat to the Gulf countries, it was certain that an Iraqi victory over Iran would be a "grave threat to Israel."

Apparently trying to calm the controversy, the Israeli cabinet put off discussion of the affair until Tuesday and Mr. Porat said the government did not want to make an issue of it.

But he reiterated that Israel had briefed Washington on the sales, and he said the American reaction had been neither negative nor positive.

The U.S. State Department has said it tried unsuccessfully to discourage Israel from providing Iran with some \$27 million worth of arms for its Gulf war against Iraq.

Defence Minister Sharon provided the first official confirmation of the sales last week, breaking a long-standing Israeli taboo against public discussion of military exports.

Israeli newspapers quoted Mr. Sharon Sunday as saying the issue had been inflated to try to justify American arms sales to Jordan.

Israel is mounting a strong cam-

tic zone by ship. Buenos Aires and London gave widely differing versions of the number of soldiers involved in the battle for Darwin and Goose Green.

Argentina said 2,500 British soldiers backed by artillery were thrown against an 800-strong garrison, which beat back a first assault but came under renewed attack.

Britain said its 600 paratroopers were outnumbered by more than two to one in what Col. Dumphreys described as "one of the most brilliant and courageous actions conducted by a battalion since World War Two."

French President Francois Mitterrand, who has backed Britain throughout the Falklands crisis, urged both the British and Argentines to move towards peace through law.

He said in an American television interview:

"Once Great Britain has managed to regain control of the property, then we must do all we can to move towards peace by the various means that have evolved at the United Nations."

War of attrition; How Sheffield went down; London-Pretoria row, page 8

Memories of Solidarity to haunt ILO summit on workers' rights

GENEVA (R) — The International Labour Organisation (ILO) opens its annual assembly here on Wednesday to review workers' rights around the world, with memories of interned Polish free trade union leader Lech Wałęsa still fresh.

The Solidarity leader, now in his sixth month of internment under Poland's martial law, stole the show here last year as leader of the Polish workers' delegation.

He was standing ovation and delegates lined up to shake hands with the leader of what even Poland's then Labour Minister Janusz Qobowski called "the most representative of the trade unions."

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Mr. Wałęsa is not likely to be

FEATURES

Columbia prepares for a 'freeway in outer space'

By James Fuller

WASHINGTON — The astronauts who will fly aboard the U.S. space shuttle Columbia on its fourth mission next month say their main objective is to take that final step from the era of test flights into the era of routine shuttle operations.

Astronauts Thomas Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield, speaking at their first press conference May 21, told reporters that the Columbia's upcoming seven-day mission will feature the first U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) payload and the first commercial payload to be carried into space by the shuttle.

The fourth and final test flight of the Columbia, due to be launched from Kennedy Space Centre, Florida, on June 27, will also carry the first "getaway special"—a small self-contained, privately funded payload for scientific research—and another government-sponsored payload of scientific instruments to evaluate the shuttle's environment in orbit.

The Columbia is scheduled to land on the desert floor at Edwards air force base, California, on July 4.

Pilot Hartsfield, who will be making his first space flight, said the shuttle will carry the Defence Department and commercial payloads to prepare for the operational cargo-carrying missions which will officially begin with Columbia's fifth space flight rescheduled in November.

"These payloads will not interfere with the orbital flight test programme," he said. "We will be flying this shuttle to gather data to expand our design envelope, to validate our data base, and to pre-

pare ourselves to move into the operations era."

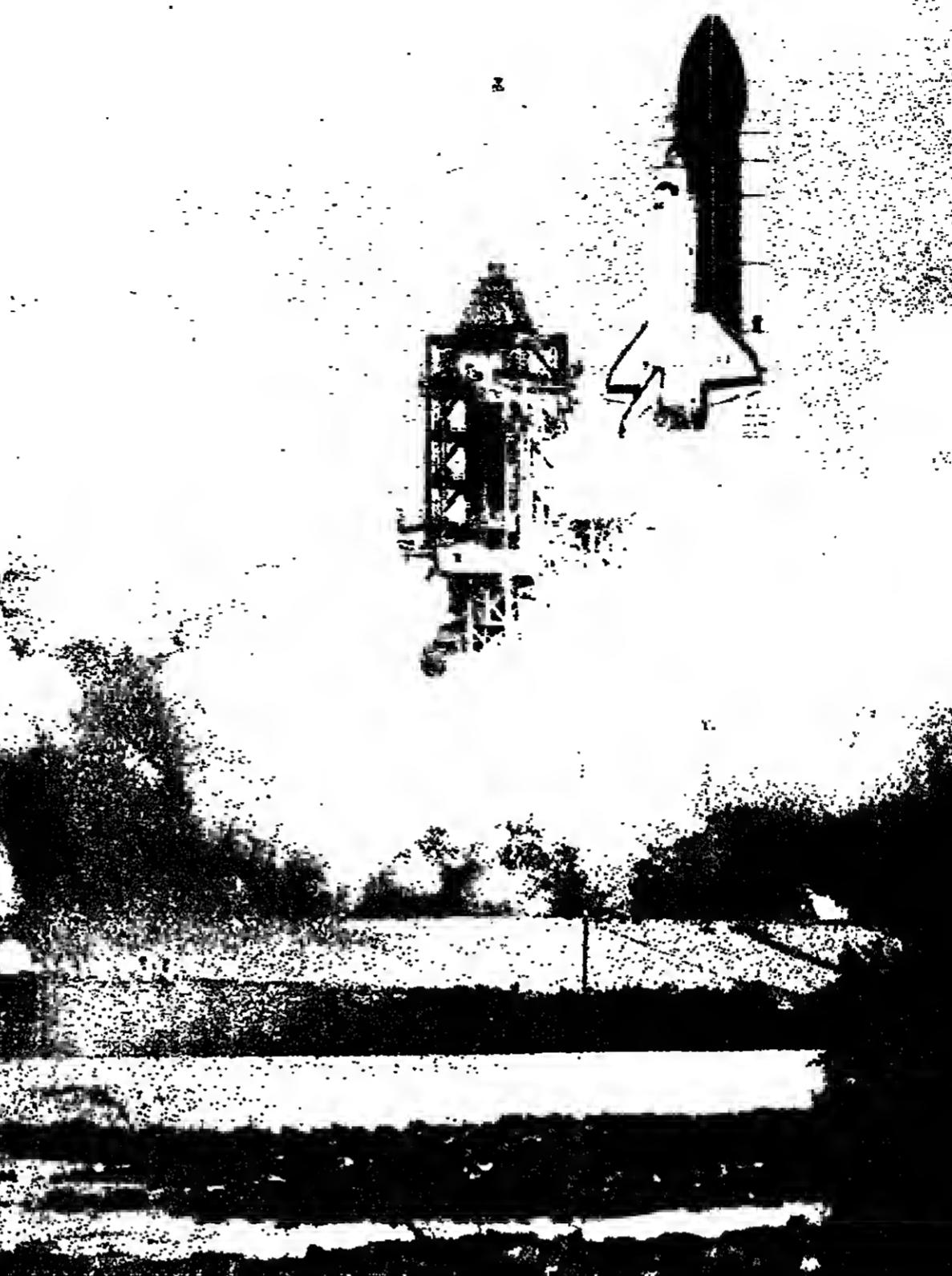
He said shuttle operations and procedures, the astronaut training programme and the ground turnaround time—the time it takes to prepare the shuttle for its next flight—are all being streamlined in preparation for the day when a fleet of four shuttles will operate on an airline-like schedule.

Mission Commander Thomas Mattingly, who flew aboard the Apollo 16 space mission to the moon, said the whole purpose of the shuttle is to make routine access to space a reality, describing future shuttle flights as a "freeway in outer space."

"Something many people don't realise is that space will be routine in the very near future," the 46-year-old Navy Captain told reporters. "Eventually we should be able to fly this like any other airplane. The idea of the shuttle is that we will fly on a regular basis and customers will place freight containers on the shuttle just like putting them into the cargo bay of a large freighter or commercial airliner."

The Defence Department payload aboard the fourth test flight has been classified secret and the astronauts declined to discuss it at the press conference. Air Force officials told reporters May 20 that during the flight the astronauts will not discuss the military payload over open air-to-ground communications links nor will they relay television pictures of it from Columbia's cargo bay.

The Defence Department is both a major investor in the shuttle and a major user, with payloads scheduled on more than a third of projected launches over the next six years.



GOING FOR THREE — The space shuttle Columbia leaves the launch pad at the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida last March to begin its third test flight. The reusable spaceship carried commander

Jack Lousma and pilot Gordon Fullerton into Earth orbit. They carried out a series of experiments during the eight-day mission.

The commercial payload aboard the test flight will be a prototype medical materials production unit being developed by McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Corporation, and Johnson and Johnson company.

Representatives of McDonnell Douglas told reporters May 20 that the "continuous-flow electrophoresis" experiment may be the forerunner of a pharmaceutical space factory.

The process of electrophoresis utilises an electric field to separate cells and other biological materials in fluids without damaging the cells, which can then be used in the study of cell biology, in immunology, and in other medical

research. The space environment significantly improves the output and purity of the separation.

Future plans for the electrophoresis device call for a pilot demonstration plant in space by 1986.

The nighttime-daylight optical survey of thunderstorm lightning experiment, which flew aboard Columbia's second test flight, will also be aboard the fourth flight. This experiment, which will take motion pictures and record electronic signatures of lightning and thunderstorms from orbit, may tell scientists how to use future sensors to detect and warn of

severe weather and lightning storms on earth.

The two astronauts will also continue testing the shuttle systems. They will be trying to determine, among other things, how well the systems bear up under the stress of heat and cold in space and reentry into the atmosphere.

The Canadian-built mechanical arm located in the orbiter's cargo bay will be getting more workouts. The arm will be used to lift a package of ten scientific instruments, known as the induced environment contamination monitor (IECM), from the cargo bay to various positions above the orbiter. The instruments will measure

contaminations generated by equipment on board the shuttle, by the firing of attitude control jets used to orient the spaceship and by water dumps.

The IECM, which flew on the second and third shuttle flights but was never before lifted out of the cargo bay, will also measure the pressure that develops at various points when the orbiter's attitude control jets are fired. These data are needed for future operations when the shuttle will be required to rendezvous with satellites and other orbiting payloads in space.

The Columbia's first "getaway special" will include eight experiments developed by students at Utah state university. The experiments will cover a wide range of disciplines, including a device to determine if metallic joints are weakened when soldered in space and another to study the effects of zero gravity on the procreation of fruit flies.

The Columbia will also carry more student-developed experiments as part of a long-term project to involve students in the shuttle's operations. An experiment by Karla Hauersteiger of Mecklenberg High School in Charlotte, North Carolina, will study the effects of prolonged space travel on body metabolism. A second experiment by Amy Russki of Hill Junior High school in Long Beach, California, will study whether the

effects of exercise on the body are the same at low gravity as they are on earth.

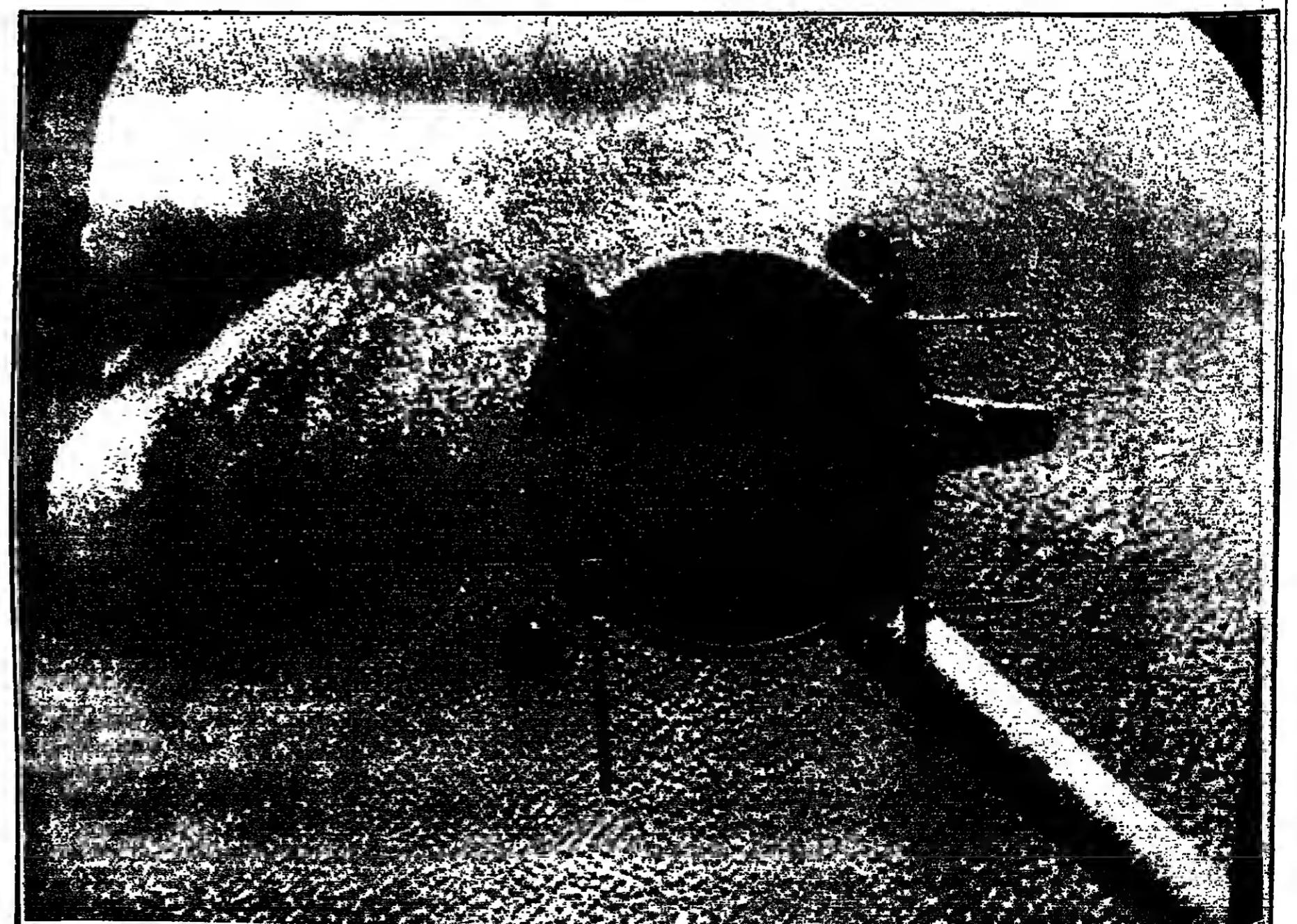
Eighteen-year-old Todd Nelson, the first participant in the student involvement project, flew his "Insects in flight motion study" on the third shuttle mission.

Students participating in the project are selected on the basis of nationwide competition, to develop experiments suitable for flight aboard the shuttle. Student winners are paired with corporate sponsors to help develop their proposed experiments for shuttle flight.

— USICA photo



NEW LANDING SITE — Dust is kicked-up as the space shuttle Columbia ends its third test flight with a perfect landing (above) at the White Sands Missile Range in the New Mexico desert. Right: The Plasma Diagnostic Package aboard Columbia during its third test flight used a comprehensive assembly of electromagnetic and particle sensors to study the



interaction of the orbiter with its surrounding environment. The device was mounted on the Canadian-built remote manipulator arm, and was photographed by astronauts Gordon Fullerton and Jack Lousma from inside the cockpit. Dark area is a ceiling window; the Earth is in the background.

الجornal

Randa Habib's CORNER

Jokes about the Saltis

The other day I was asking one of my friends who is a particularly talented raconteur, why all the latest jokes circulating in Amman are about the inhabitants of Salt.

He answered with a vague mumble which could equally mean "why not?", "I wonder why" and "why bother with such questions".

Being stubborn by nature I persisted with my question and he then explained: "There is always an area the inhabitants of which are somehow selected for these jokes. Many jokes are told about the Scots, the Irish, the Poles, and nearer to us about the inhabitants of Home in Syria."

"Yes," I answered. "But why do we choose the Saltis rather than the people of Irbid or Karak?..."

He answered: "This must be because of the geographical location of Salt. Situated in the middle of the country it is subject to the remarks and "put downs" of the inhabitants of both the north and south of Jordan. Furthermore I can confirm from personal experience that the Saltis are broad minded, open to criticism and are the first to laugh about those stories circulating about them. After all they have a cultural background that makes them sure of themselves. "And do not forget that the first school to be opened in Jordan was in Salt".

By the way, have you heard the last one?

Audit to start on Amman roll-over list companies

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee set up at the request of Amman Governor Yahya Al Mouslih Sunday held a meeting at which it decided on procedures against companies that dealt with the now banned gambling roll-over-lists in Amman.

The committee will shortly start conducting an audit of the companies which were recently closed down by the authorities for operating without licences, and for contravening Central Bank currency regulations. The committee aims to retrieve funds illegally appropriated by the companies, later to return them to their original owners.

The following offices have been listed for the procedure: Daro, Dananir, Hala, and Farah offices along with any others that have been dealing with lottery, already banned in Jordan.

The committee issued an appeal to the public to report any names of persons or offices that have



Amman Governor Yahya Al Mouslih

been dealing with gambling roll-over lists so as to facilitate the work of the committee and help return the money to the citizens who will be notified through the local press as to when to call at the committee's offices to be refunded their money.

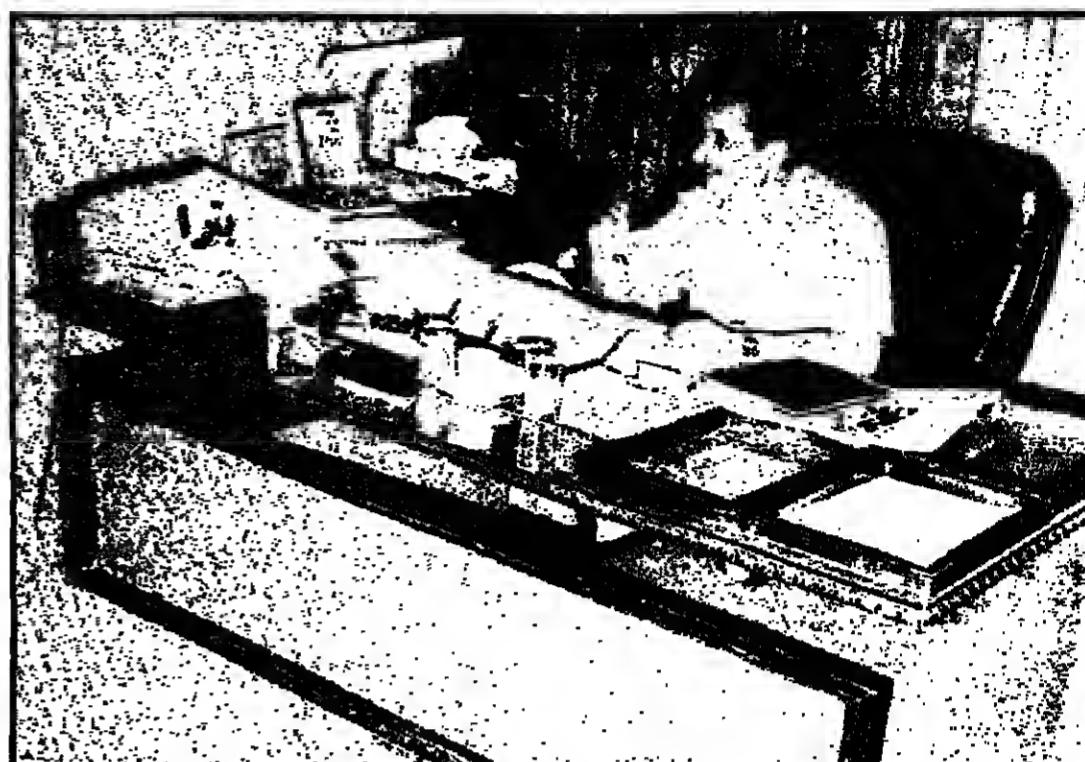
Civil Defence Department working to implement early warning system

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department has been seeking to utilise all its available resources to implement the early warning system project to protect all industrial, commercial and touristic enterprises throughout Jordan. Civil Defence Director Maj.-Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh told the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh explained that among the advantages of the project is that the subscriber can immediately write the Civil Defence Directorate asking for help. He said that through the computers, we can determine the equipment and machinery which should move to the place of the incident as well as all the information necessary to control it. "The final cost of the project is estimated between JD 400,000 to 750,000," he said. This should avoid a repetition of the incident where the nearest telephone to the scene of a fire was quite a distance away and consequently the fire was not reported till 45 minutes after it broke out.

Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh appealed to all plants, companies and banks and other public enterprises, which have not yet contributed to the project, to support the project, which will be utilised for the service of everyone and the national economy as a whole.

Speaking about the progress of the project, Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh said that a committee was formed under his chairmanship, and the director of the Amman Chamber of Industry, the chairman of the Chambers of Commerce Federation, engineers from the Royal



Civil Defence Department Director Maj.-Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh. (Petra photo)

Scientific Society (RSS), a representative of the Industrial Development Bank, and three factory owners, as members. The project was approved by the prime minister, he said.

Speaking about the facilities given by the cabinet to make the project succeed, Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh said the prime minister expressed interest in the early warning system and decreed that all contributions by any businessman or enterprise in the

country to the project would be exempt from income tax. Total contributions to the project from enterprises, companies and banks reached JD 235,500, the largest contributions coming from banks. Tenders for the implementation of the project were invited, and 25 contractors submitted their offers. The committee in charge of implementing the project has requested the participation of other technical committees from the Royal Signals Corps, the Telecommunications Corporation, Radio Jordan, and Jordan Television to benefit from their technical expertise and to choose the best offers submitted.

MIT professor outlines his views on American policy in Middle East

AMMAN (Petra) — Massachusetts Institute of Technology Political Science Professor William Griffith delivered a lecture on Sunday at the World Affairs Council in Amman on the policies of President Reagan administration. Professor Griffith, who said the views he expressed were personal and do not represent the U.S. government views, said that the most important problems which faced the Reagan administration when it first took office were problems related to the Middle East. He said the most important of these problems was the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, the Lebanese crisis, the Iraq-Iran war, and the question of autonomy for Palestinians.

"The U.S. administration has succeeded in effecting the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in return for certain concessions to Israel," he said. He described these concessions as not being crucial, and said the U.S. most important achievement in this connection is the formation of the multi-national force stationed in Sinai which provided the opportunity for the presence of U.S. forces in the area of the first time.

Speaking about the Palestinian autonomy, Professor Griffith said the talks would not achieve any tangible progress in the foreseeable future, although the United States might succeed in finding a mid-of-the-road solution for the differences between Egypt and Israel on the venues of holding the talks.

Speaking about supplying Jordan with U.S. arms, Professor Griffith said he believed that this matter might create a new confrontation between the U.S. administration and the Jewish lobby in the United States similar to the confrontation which took place when the United

States sold advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia. "The confrontation might begin after the October elections, and the nature of the confrontation will be defined by the results of the elections, which will be greatly affected by the current economic situation in the United States," he said.

Speaking about the position of the U.S. administration towards Israel, Mr. Griffith said that when it first assumed office, the Reagan administration was one of the most supportive administrations to Israel in history. However, this great support has relatively declined due to several reasons, including the policies applied by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip — policies which antagonised the American public, including elite Jews, he said.

Mr. Griffith said he believed the United States would not allow any threat to the security of the Gulf due to the Iraq-Iran war, because the flow of the Gulf oil is essential to the United States. Speaking about the Palestinian issue, he said the United States considers this issue one aspect of the Middle East dispute. Professor Griffith said the United States has failed to "convince the Arabs that the Soviet Union is their main enemy, because they regard Israel as their main enemy. The Soviet Union is trying to benefit as much as possible from the state of tension and instability existing in the area." What is new in the American position is that the United States has begun to feel that the Soviet Union does not seek to create such tensions, but tries to benefit from them as much as possible."

Jordan contributes to Yemeni campaign against illiteracy

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal Sunday presented North Yemeni Ambassador to Jordan Abdullah Ali Al Dabbagh with a set of books used in the teaching of adults in Jhrdani literacy centres, along with a collection of teaching aids used in this field.

The gift was presented to North Yemen to help it in its current campaign to eradicate illiteracy, and came in response to call by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Shops banned on main road between Jerash, Suweileh

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Municipality has decided to establish 100 stores along the western side of Dhuhr Al Tal District of Irbid in the course of reorganising the city's shopping centre. According to Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Al Tubaishat the municipality has started making studies for the project which is estimated to cost JD 200,000. The cost of this project will be covered by a loan from the Islamic Bank. According to the mayor also, Irbid Municipality has floated a tender for building a school to serve a group of villages at northern Mazar District. The JD 30,000 school will include 28 classrooms that should accommodate 800 students.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

NCC to discuss journalists law

AMMAN (Petra) — The legal committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) will meet on Wednesday to discuss the Journalists Association Law referred to it by the NCC.

Tawjih June 1 session postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry has decided to postpone the examinations for the secondary school certificate (Tawjih) from June 1 to June 6 since the former date will be a public holiday marking the Arab Renaissance Day.

Irbid reorganises shopping centre

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Municipality has decided to establish 100 stores along the western side of Dhuhr Al Tal District of Irbid in the course of reorganising the city's shopping centre. According to Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Al Tubaishat the municipality has started making studies for the project which is estimated to cost JD 200,000. The cost of this project will be covered by a loan from the Islamic Bank. According to the mayor also, Irbid Municipality has floated a tender for building a school to serve a group of villages at northern Mazar District. The JD 30,000 school will include 28 classrooms that should accommodate 800 students.

Seminar held to review health project

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on planning and developing health services in Jordan opened at the Health Ministry Sunday. Twenty two doctors, heads of health departments and specialists who are taking part in the seminar will be reviewing the progress of a project designed to develop the skills of staff employed in health and first aid centres around the country. The agenda covers manpower training in health affairs and determining health problems that have adverse effects on society. A ministry spokesman said that some 895 doctors, nurses, midwives and assistant nurses have so far been trained in basic health care.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Paintings by students of the College of the Sisters of Nazareth, at the French Cultural Centre.
- Exhibition of children's books, educational material and toys at the Prince Hashem Bird Garden, Shmeisani.
- Paintings by Fu'ad Al Hassan, opening at 5:00 p.m. at Amman Hotel.

Today's weather

The weather will be partly cloudy and rather cold with a probability of scattered showers especially in the north. Wind will be slightly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba the weather will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate to fresh winds and calm sea.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	12	23
Aqaba	13	32
Deserts	14	29
Jordan Valley	16	31

Sunday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 39 per cent, Aqaba 24 per cent.

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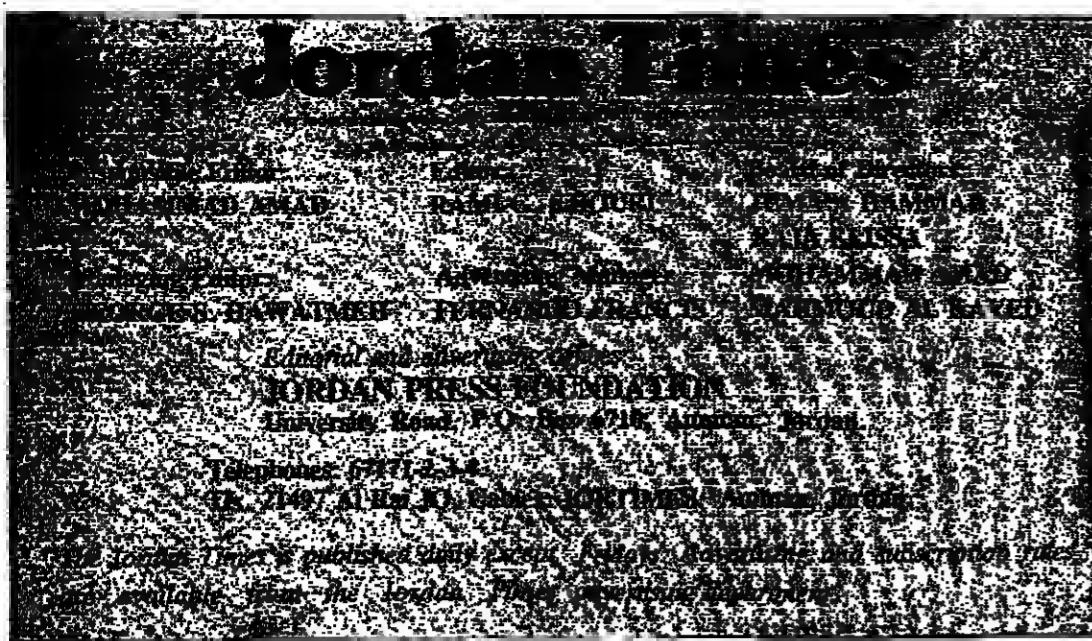
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By T.A. Jaber

DE FACTONOMICS

Investing Arab funds in Arab projects



The lesson of the 1970's

FOR ALL our grievances against American policy in the Middle East, there are some useful lessons that the Arabs can learn from the Americans. The main lesson, we suggest, relates to the nature of power and the difference between words and action. What reminds us of this awkward point this week is a news item from New York reporting that the demand for crude oil in the United States will fall again this year, for the fourth year in a row. An oil industry seminar has been told by the generally reliable Energy Information Service of the United States government that crude oil demand in America for 1982 will average 15.5 million barrels per day, compared to 16.2 million barrels per day last year.

The implications of this trend are serious, and should be faced up to squarely by the Arab states. The implications are simply that the United States has continued to register remarkable successes in diversifying its

energy resources base away from crude oil in favour of coal, nuclear power, natural gas and other non-oil alternative energy sources. This has combined with drastic energy-saving efficiencies by industrial and household users, and the economic slowdown, to cut back significantly American reliance on crude oil in general and imported crude oil in particular. More importantly, the United States' reliance on Arab oil continues to dwindle to almost insignificant levels from the peak years of the early 1970s. The result is that an Arab oil weapon that could have been used against the United States no longer exists. The Americans, by being serious and fighting the energy battle with precision and determination, have virtually neutralised whatever oil power the Arabs may have had in the past decade. During this time, the Arabs have reciprocated with precious little in practical terms, relying instead on words and verbal threats. There is a hard lesson to be studied here.

JORDANIAN PRESS COMMENTARY

Far-reaching Iranian demands

AL RA'I: Asking for compensations, the Iranian regime has unmasked its intentions. It has explained that establishing a pro-Iranian regime in Iraq will be the appropriate alternative for these compensations. Thus, the Iranian ambitions to eradicate the Arab identity of Iraq and of the Arabian Gulf region are not merely Arab fears and conclusions. They have become Iranian demands called for openly by the Iranian regime. This means that Tehran has a ready-made plan to change the political map of the Arabian Gulf region, and to turn it into a hot spot of sectarian conflict in order to wipe out its Arab identity, and sink it in a bloody whirlpool upon which Tehran can impose its hegemony.

This dangerous situation leads the Arab masses to ask: Do not these dangers present adequate reason for the Arabs to unite their ranks and defend the Arab identity being threatened in that region?

Jordan has exposed the expansionist intentions of the Iranian regime since the very beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian war. Jordan has alerted the Arabs to these Iranian intentions and warned them against their dangers. This is why Jordan hastened to support Iraq in order to enable it to defend its rights and the Arab identity of the Arabian Gulf region.

It is about time the Arabs realised that it is their collective responsibility to defend their threatened Arab identity, because no one except them will rise to defend their Arabs. This is why Arab intellectuals shun working collectively in analysing and planning.

Freedom is the issue

AL DUSTOUR: The meetings of the Arab Thought Forum Board of Trustees, opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday, manifest part of the important role Jordan is assuming to evoke the intellectual capabilities of the Arab World, and to provide the proper atmosphere for Arab intellectuals to perform their duties in defining and directing the march of the Arab Nation, and planning for a better future.

All these meetings and seminars, in which Prince Hassan participates, turn Jordan into a magnet that attracts Arab intellectuals. In his opening speech, Prince Hassan stressed the importance of the role of Arab intellectuals in analysing the present, planning the future, and defining the minimum limit to the joint aspirations which bring the nation together to struggle and defend its destiny and identity.

Prince Hassan tackled the crux of the issue when he stressed the need to secure human rights and freedom in our Arab communities, because in the absence of freedom, particularly the freedom of expression, thought cannot carry out its role and participate in the process of building and construction.

Our Arab World suffers from the lack of spirit to accept criticism and difference of opinions. This has led to the imposition of heavy restrictions on the freedom of expression and talk. Prince Hassan pointed to this fact when he explained why Arab intellectuals shun working collectively in analysing and planning.

Present circumstances dictate on Arab intellectuals to meet and study the conditions of their nation in order to draw up a plan for confronting challenges and dangers. But it is freedom which provides the proper atmosphere for thoughts to prosper and serve the nation.

Two months ago, an Arab conference was held in Taif, Saudi Arabia, which, for the first time, dealt with promoting investment of Arab funds from the oil-exporting countries in projects located in capital-poor Arab countries. It was a healthy and frank dialogue among 700 investors, businessmen, government officials and representatives of regional Arab organisations.

On the demand side, seven presentations were made on investment climate and opportunities in Jordan, North Yemen, Tunisia, Sudan, Djibouti, Morocco, and Somalia. In each case, a favourable investment climate was exposed in terms of guarantees against non-commercial risks, tax exemptions, availability of labour and natural resources, free transfers of profits, the significance of the local private sector, etc...

Investment opportunities are also abundant in the seven

Arab countries which follow a liberal economic system. Of particular reference are the vast agricultural opportunities in Sudan and Morocco, tourism in Tunisia, Jordan and Morocco, animal resources in Somalia and industrial projects in North Yemen and other countries.

A number of factors were behind the Taif gathering and its positive results. Arab investors who initially favoured directing their funds to the Western industrialised countries were faced quite often with sensitive and nationalistic feelings against each investment. The practices of expropriation, nationalisation and foreign exchange control have been also in use in these countries. In summary, Arab investors were not entirely happy with the treatment they were given by the "developed" West.

In the meantime, a sincere

effort was carefully developed by the Arab League and other Arab regional organisations to encourage cooperation in economic matters, particularly capital flows. I had pointed out years ago that Arab economic integration can be much better achieved through labour and capital movements than through trade alone. The Eleventh Arab Summit, held in November 1980 in Amman, emphasised Arab economic cooperation in the development of our human resources, and the direction of additional funds into further economic and social development.

A question was raised by the capital-poor countries, viz, why did these countries attract very small proportions of Arab investment despite their measures aiming at the enhancement of such inflows? For example, Arab private investment in Jordan in the seventies amounted to JD 36 million

only, which is less than two per cent of the total investment in Jordan. Moreover, most of the Arab investment went to banking, finance and real estate while negligible amounts were invested in the commodity sectors.

Arab Gulf investors have had, of course, their own experience during the seventies. They expressed their desire to avoid or minimise many of the difficulties they faced. Some of these difficulties, which do not necessarily apply to every Arab country, include inadequate infrastructure, limited size of local market, lack of needed data and information, red-tape in project approvals, multiplicity of agencies dealing with investment, local governments' intervention in projects' management, price controls and abrupt changes in foreign exchange rates.

All in all, the conference has

reached positive conclusions. Capital-exporters and importers have realised that further efforts should be exerted in order to enhance Arab investment. A joint Arab agricultural company was established with an initial capital of \$500 and an authorised capital of \$5 billion. A follow-up committee was appointed. It was also agreed to hold such a conference annually with the possibility of hosting the next one in Morocco.

The Taif conference stands as a fruitful beginning. It should help Jordanians, both in the public and private sectors, to reconsider our detailed regulations and policies towards our own, as well as other Arab private investors. Can we also develop investment opportunities in Jordan other than the financial and real estate enterprises that appeal to Arab investors? We should do more to identify these opportunities.

Strong analysis, few remedies for world's ills

By John Bartram
Rewer

PARIS — Western leaders assess the state of the global economy this week, facing the same problems that eluded a quick-fix solution when they last met a year ago.

Now an annual ritual, the eighth summit conference of the West's major industrial powers is expected to offer a strong analysis of the world's ills, but few remedies for curing them.

The seven nations represented the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan — control the world's richest productive and trading assets.

Between them, they have 22 million unemployed, and in some cases alarming inflation rates, 17 percent in Italy, nearly 14 percent in France, and nudging 10 percent in Britain.

Also at the summit will be leaders of the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC), speaking for the six Common Market countries that are not directly represented.

Collectively, the EEC is a trading giant, but its smaller members are equally hard hit by joblessness and inflation.

Commercial rivalries plus recession have led to serious strains with the U.S. threatening lawsuits against European steelmakers, the Europeans preparing to hit back, and Japan's aggressive salesmanship under attack by all its partners.

President Reagan will be strongly pressed to reduce high U.S. interest rates which other Western countries say are creating havoc with their growth plans by siphoning cash across the Atlantic that could otherwise aid home-based investment.

U.S. interest rates, unemployment, inflation and the West's troubled relations with the Third World were key issues when the

Western leaders met at Ottawa last summer.

The U.S. rates, at that time 20 percent, have since come down by about four percent — but nowhere near enough to satisfy the Europeans, Canada and Japan.

No magic formula

Western officials forecast encouraging rhetoric on all these issues when the government leaders gather at the 17th century Palace of Versailles for the June 4-6 summit.

But there are no signs, they say, that any of the leaders will be carrying a *magic formula* that could really help.

On the political front, the agenda also shows little change from Ottawa: Middle East tension persists, East-West relations remain strained, and disarmament is still a key issue.

As of now, Mrs. Thatcher intends to stay in Paris for the full meeting, but developments in the South Atlantic could force her to cut her stay short, British officials say.

Since Ottawa, trans-Atlantic tensions have been eased by the opening of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on European-based missiles — long sought by the West Europeans — and by the U.S. commitment to begin delayed strategic arms talks with Moscow.

But the imposition of martial law in Poland last December has spawned a U.S. campaign to deny Moscow cheap credits and high technology that could help the Kremlin militarily.

America's European allies have been reluctant to see East-West trade restricted, and diplomats believe Mr. Reagan will face strong resistance to U.S. plans for

exchange rates steady. On the offensive, Mr. Reagan will seek commitments to break down protectionist barriers in world trade.

The U.S. is at odds with EEC countries over subsidies which enable them to undercut American steel producers while making it hard for U.S. farm products to compete in Europe.

Mr. Reagan and the Europeans and Canada will be united in pressuring Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to open up Japan to more foreign goods. They will also ask him to restrain sale of cars and electronic equipment now flooding Western markets.

Reuter correspondents in other Big Seven capitals report the following assessments as leaders prepare for Versailles:

Britain — Mrs. Thatcher will back Mr. Reagan's argument that com-

petitor Mitterrand wants the summit to focus on new technologies and to see how they can be better harnessed to promote prosperity and to create more jobs. Mr. Mitterrand hopes discussions will be more informal than usual, and has arranged a programme that provides for 24 hours of talks in the two-and-a-half days the leaders will be together. French officials say no dramatic decisions will be taken, and that France sees the summit mainly as an opportunity for relaxed talk about long-term economic strategy. They say Mr. Mitterrand has no intention of putting either the Americans or the Japanese in the dock, although he hopes the summit will agree on improved forms of coordination.

West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt attaches primary importance to interest rates, and believes a huge U.S. budget deficit is the biggest factor which keeps U.S. rates high. Like Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Trudeau, Mr. Schmidt thinks action is needed to reduce North-South disparities. This was a divisive issue at Ottawa, where Mr. Reagan advocated self-help rather than aid, and there has been no progress since a North-South summit last October on plans to reopen a dialogue with developing countries. There is a widespread feeling now that Western economies are too strapped to offer the hefty cash help asked for by the Third World.

Italy — Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini is anxious to keep open the East-West trade outlets on which major Italian industries depend. He is worried that the Falklands crisis could harm relations with the Third World, especially Latin America.

Japan — Prime Minister Suzuki will offer to open up Japan's hard-to-penetrate domestic market, but will call for cooperation in stabilising currencies, and may sound out other summiteers about his ideas for a Pacific area economic community.



This time, the Falklands' conflict between Britain and Argentina casts heavy shadow.

The involvement of one of the Big Seven in military action against a Third World country could spark a new debate on the West's broader strategic and political goals.

Diplomats say it could mean British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will be too preoccupied to play a full part in the informal, free-ranging discussions which the summits have sought to promote since they started in 1975.

a tougher policy.

He is expected to repeat assurances he gave at Ottawa that U.S. interest rates will eventually fall and that the prospect of a weaker dollar will help reinvigorate Western economies.

Washington officials say he will resist European pressure for the U.S. government to intervene on money markets to prevent sudden and volatile shifts in the value of the dollar.

Instead, he will suggest setting up a study group to what can be done internationally to keep

hating inflation is a top priority, taking precedence over inflationary efforts to reduce unemployment. British officials say she will develop her case in the Falklands crisis very strongly. She will probably ask the summit to go on record in support of the British stand.

Canada — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau says he foresees some pushing and shoving on U.S. interest rates, but no open conflict. Nevertheless, he thinks this will be a top issue. France — as host, President Fran-

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists, notably Jules Lefebvre. Opened 1972. Tel. 312828. Jordan National Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jebel Al Qatr (Cradle Hill). Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

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By Ray Daffer

LONDON: Some of the world's most ambitious engineering projects are collapsing. Multi-billion dollar schemes to provide fresh oil supplies in the late 1980s and beyond have been made as vulnerable as sandcastles at low tide by unprecedented changes in energy demand.

Exxon has just announced that it is abandoning its \$5 billion Colony shale oil project in Colorado, recognised in the U.S. as a trailblazer for synthetic fuel production.

The C\$13 billion (U.S.\$10.6 billion) Canadian Alsands tar sands proposals have also been shelved following the withdrawal of a number of oil industry partners, including Shell and Gulf. They were not the first victims of the new energy climate—an apparent surplus of fuel, falling oil prices and a more conservative view of future energy growth.

Cancellation or deferral has hit numerous other projects to produce synthetic fuels—a phrase describing a variety of unconventional processes to create oil or gas from coal, lignite, shale and deposits of very heavy oil.

The change in the environment for synthetic fuels has been extraordinarily rapid. It was only a matter of a few months ago that oil companies were talking about a rapid development of major projects, spurred on by the prospect of oil prices rising by 2 or 3 per cent a year in real terms over the late 1980s and 1990s.

Even the British National Coal Board's comparatively modest proposal to demonstrate oil-from-coal technology seems doomed following the withdrawal early May of British Petroleum, one of the key equity partners. The £55 million (\$100 million) project would provide the NCB with a 25 tonnes a day pilot plant at the Point of Ayr in North Wales.

The plant has been designed to test the NCB's liquid solvent extraction process, technology which enables coal to be "cooked" in its own juices" and turn into petrol, diesel and kerosene.

Even the oil industry is beginning to hold back exploration and development work while it reassesses the future trend of demand and prices. In the North Sea several field development projects, earmarked to cost a total of over £3.5 billion, have been shelved because of pricing uncertainties, taxation constraints and

technological problems.

In the U.S. still the centre of oil industry activity, the rate of oil and gas drilling is falling. Latest estimates from Hughes Tool Company suggest that the average number of active rigs this year could be around 3,800, some 4.3

But unlike the traumatic events in 1973-74 and 1979-80, it is the oil producers rather than the consumers who are feeling the pain.

The present shock to the energy system comes from the unprecedented drop in oil demand. Mr. Liebthal points out that as a result

be down to about 43 million barrels a day this year, 16.5 per cent below the peak in 1979.

There are many oil industry planners who believe that as a result of sluggish economic activity and energy conservation it may be eight years or more before oil demand is restored to the 1979 level.

This means that for much of the 1980s some producers—particularly those in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)—will have to content themselves with a substantial amount of shut-in capacity.

OPEC's average output in the first quarter was about 20 million barrels a day, two-thirds of its capacity.

One of the first priorities of the energy industry is to reduce the production cost of synthetic fuels. Shell and other oil companies reckon it costs between \$17 and \$45 a barrel to produce liquids

from oil sands or shale. The conversion of coal into a liquid fuel is even more expensive—between \$50 and \$75 a barrel. And these figures take no account of taxation of costs associated with refining, storage and distribution.

Few energy planners expect crude oil prices (now between \$30 and \$35 a barrel) to rise appreciably in real terms over the next 20 years.

The International Energy Agency has developed two new scenarios for the oil industry. One of these would involve oil prices falling to about \$28 a barrel, in 1981 dollars, by the mid-1980s and remaining at that level in real terms until the turn of the century. The other view, regarded in the agency as being more realistic, would involve prices dropping to \$29 a barrel in 1985 and then rising to around \$45 (in 1981 dollars) by AD 2000.

Last year the agency was projecting synthetic fuels could con-

tribute between 4 million and 8 million barrels a day towards the West's energy supplies by AD 2000. These estimates are now recognised as being unrealistic.

But the agency takes the view that synthetics will play an important role in meeting the world's requirements for liquid and gaseous fuels from early in the next century. The need could come sooner if demand for oil grows at an unexpectedly rapid rate, or perhaps more likely, some political or military event seriously restricts supplies of conventional

fuels.

In the meantime the energy industry welcomes the breathing space. It was growing increasingly concerned that it was rushing into major synthetic fuel projects with insufficient knowledge of the economic, environmental and technological problems.

—Financial Times news feature

The oil shock nobody expected

The boom in synthetic fuels has come to a sudden end. Falling oil prices and the world glut have led companies to scrap huge projects worth billions of dollars.

per cent fewer than in 1981. Only five months ago Hughes was projecting that the U.S. oil and gas industry would need an average of 4,500 rigs this year.

According to Mr. John Liebthal, president of the New York-based Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, the world is experiencing another "oil shock".

result of the first crisis in the early 1970s non-communist world oil production dropped by 9 per cent before resuming its upward climb.

The world's response to the 1979-80 crisis had resulted in a much more dramatic decline in demand.

World oil production, outside the Soviet bloc and China, could

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SPORTS

Stein reduces World Cup squad to 24

GLASGOW (R) — Despite Scotland's disappointing 1-0 British Championship defeat by England, all the members of the team who played at Hampden Saturday are included in the squad of 22 for the World Cup finals in Spain.

Manager Jock Stein, who reduced his pool of 40 to 24 before the British Championships, cut this by a further two Sunday. The unlucky pair to be left out were West Ham defender Ray Stewart and Celtic midfielder Tommy Burns.

The squad is:

Goalkeepers: Alan Rough (Partick), Jim Leighton (Aberdeen), George Wood (Arsenal).

Defenders: George Burley (Ipswich), Frank Gray (Leeds), Danny McGrain (Celtic), Allan Evans (Astoria Villa), Alan Hansen (Liverpool), Alex McLeish (Aberdeen), Willie Miller (Aberdeen), David Narey (Dundee United).

Midfield: Asa Hartford (Manchester City), Graeme Souness (Liverpool), Gordon Strachan (Aberdeen), John Wark (Ipswich).

Forwards: John Robertson (Nottingham Forest), Davie Provan (Celtic), Steve Archibald (Tottenham), Alan Brazil (Ipswich), Kenny Dalglish (Liverpool), Joe Jordan (AC Milan), Paul Sturrock (Dundee United).

Uncini cruises to victory in Italian 550cc motorcycle race

MISANO, Italy (R) — Italy's Franco Uncini on a Suzuki cruised to victory in the Italian 500cc Motocycle Grand Prix Sunday to join American Kenny Roberts to the top of the World Championship.

A record 60,000 crowd, watching in sweltering heat, saw Uncini take the lead from Italian world champion Marco Lucchini in the fifth lap. From then on he increased his lead after shaking off early challenges from American Freddie Spencer on a Honda.

With Uncini too far ahead to be caught, second-placed Spencer had the consolation of a new lap record of 1:22.03 minutes at

Unseeded Texan

upsets Jausovec

PARIS (R) — Unseeded Texan teenager Zina Garrison blasted her way into the quarter-finals of the French Open Tennis Championships Sunday when she defeated the 1977 champion and seventh seed Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia 7-5, 6-1.

The 18-year-old student from Houston has already accounted for one of the women's seeds, top-

pling number nine Bettina Bunge of West Germany in the second round.

Her opponent in the quarter-

finals will be second seed Martina Navratilova.

Navratilova's progress to the quarter-finals was briefly interrupted Sunday by American Kathy Rinaldi, who grabbed the second set before going down 6-0, 2-6, 6-0.

Meanwhile Argentina's Jose Luis Clerc, seeded fourth, had another tough game when he won through to the quarter-finals of the men's competition by beating unseeded Joachim Nystrom of Sweden 7-6, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Clerc's victory against Nystrom was the third time in a row he had been taken to four sets or more in the championship.

In the first round French teenager Loic Courteau stretched him to five sets and in the following round another Frenchman Bertrand Fritz made it a four-setter.

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The joint favourite injured himself in a gallop last week and crest-fallen trainer Henry Cecil said: "The injury to Simply Great's heel is responding slowly to treatment but due to the deep bruising there is no chance of him competing in the Derby."

He added: "I thought at last we had a great chance of winning our first Derby and just needed luck, but unfortunately luck has deserted us."

Now poor Piggot, the maestro on the tricky Epsom switchback, is without a ride in the race in which he has often shone so brilliantly in the past.

The Derby now looks like being a battle between two handsome

Professionals

Since the end of French colonial rule, many of Algeria's best soccer players have accepted professional contracts with clubs in France and Belgium. The Algerian selectors have given notice that they intend to call on these men for the World Cup.

Salah Djebali, President of the Algerian Soccer Federation, said he hoped the professionals playing with European teams would have no difficulty getting released for the African and World Cup matches this year. "Without them we have absolutely no hope of achieving anything," he said.

Since the start of 1980, Algeria's national team has played 23 elimination games for the World Cup, the African Cup and the 1980 Olympic Soccer Tournament. Of these, it has won 12, lost five and tied six. In the eight World Cup preliminaries, Algeria won five, lost one and tied two.

Rogov made no public com-

ment on his demotion. But a few days earlier he said in an interview with a Spanish reporter: "Lack of training is the Algerian players'

major drawback."

"They are technically very good," he said. "But they have neither physical endurance nor

discipline during a match," he added.

In the last warm-up game under the Russian coach's direction, the

Yugoslavia defeated Algeria in the final of the 1980 Mediterranean Games in Split, Yugoslavia.

The team is backed by a nationwide patriotic fervour.

In 1978, when the Algerian squad was eliminated from the World Cup finals by Tunisia, disappointed Algerian spectators gathered outside the home of national coach, Rachid Makhlofi, and threw rocks at his windows.

Makhlofi, a former top-ranking Algerian player, was then replaced by Mahieddine Khaled who, in turn, was fired after

Yugoslavia defeated Algeria in the final of the 1980 Mediterranean Games in Split, Yugoslavia.

Now the Algerian team has fought its way through to the World Cup finals for the first time in its history. But in a still unexplained shake-up, the architect of that triumph, Soviet coach Evgenyi Rogov, has also been replaced.

The Algerian Soccer Federa-

tion recalled the popular

Khaled, who ranked as a national hero at the time he led his team

into the final of the Mediterranean Games, to take charge. Makhlofi was named to assist him.

Rogov, who apparently had

language problems in dealing with his Arabic and French-speaking

players, was named as "Technical Adviser" to the team, but an official announcement stressed that

he would be no further direct

contact with the players nor

responsibility for their per-

formance.

Navratilova's progress to the

quarter-finals was briefly inter-

rupted Sunday by American

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second set before going down 6-0,

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ager Loic Courteau stretched him to

five sets and in the following

round another Frenchmen Ber-

trand Fritz made it a four-setter.

Simply Great, Lester Piggot to miss Wednesday's Derby

LONDON (R) — Simply Great, on whom Lester Piggot was bidding for a ninth Epsom Derby victory, had to be pulled out of Wednesday's big race Sunday because of injury.

The joint favourite injured himself in a gallop last week and crest-fallen trainer Henry Cecil said: "The injury to Simply Great's heel is responding slowly to treatment but due to the deep bruising there is no chance of him competing in the Derby."

He added: "I thought at last we had a great chance of winning our first Derby and just needed luck, but unfortunately luck has deserted us."

Now poor Piggot, the maestro on the tricky Epsom switchback, is without a ride in the race in which he has often shone so brilliantly in the past.

The Derby now looks like being a battle between two handsome

sons of the great triple crown winner Nijinsky, who could provide the solutions to one of the biggest Epsom puzzles for years.

But here again it has been a story of big race fancies being plagued by interrupted preparations for the greatest test of their racing careers.

Nijinsky's two star sons cer-

tainly had chequered build-

ups. Golden Fleece, an impos-

ing and unbeaten colt from Irish

trainer Vincent O'Brien's stable,

went slightly lame after a tuning-up gallop but is alright now.

Peacetime, a beautifully pro-

pportioned colt and the most

attractive mover, suffered a bout

of coughing after his first race this year but is now fully recovered.

The 'Old Crocks' saga doesn't stop there for Jalmood had to overcome a groin injury before running out an impressive winner of the Lingfield Derby trial.

Algerian Squad: Standing, from left to right, Guendouz, Cerbah, Larbes, Mansouri, Kaci Said, Kourochi. Squatting, Gamoud, Madjer, Bedjoui, Zidane, Mahyoub

Algerians lost 0-1 to Belgium's Courtrai Club in Algeria.

Certainties

Nine Algerian professionals playing abroad are widely regarded as likely to be selected for the nation's World Cup squad.

They are: Fetbi Chebel striker, 25, playing with Besancon; Said Hamimi, striker, 21, Brest; Kamil Maroc, striker, 24, Tours; Rabah Gamoud, striker, 30, Nimes; Faouzi Mansouri, midfielder, 25, Montpellier; Djamel Zidane, mid-

fielder, 28, Courtrai, Belgium; Mustapha Dahleb, midfielder, 29, Paris St. Germain; Nordin Kourochi, defender, 27, Bordeaux; Abdel Diadioui, defender, 33, Sochaux.

But the star of the national team is centre-half Lakhdar Belloumi, 23, of the Mascara Club, one of the few top players not to have been lured to France. He has just been nominated as Algeria's most popular sportsman by Algerian sports journalists.

The next most popular player on the national squad is veteran goalkeeper Mehdi Cerbah, 26, who has played for Algeria in a record 49 matches. Two other goalkeepers likely to interest the selectors are Mahdi Larbi, 20, and

Mourad Amara, 23. Other top players active with Algerian clubs are defenders

Salah Larbes, 29, Chabane Merzouki, 23, Rabah Djennad, 22, Abdelkader Horr, 27, Redouane Drissi, 23, midfielders Ali Bencheikh, 26, Ali Fergani, 29, Ali Belhacem, 24, Hocine Yahi, 21, Mohamed Kaci Said, 23, and forwards Salah Assad, 23, Rabah Hadjer, 24, Ahmed Ait El Hocine, 24, Mohamed Kheloufi, 22, and Mohamed Said Amokrane, 24.

Patrese wins 1,000 km endurance race

NUERBURGRING, West Germany (R) — Italian Riccardo Patrese, who had a miraculous escape when his car overturned in practice Saturday kept his nerve to win the 1,000 km endurance race at the Nuerburgring Sunday.

The 28-year-old Italian and co-pilots Teo Fabi and Michele Alboreto drove their works Lancia to victory in five hours 54 minutes 10 seconds, an average speed of 170.2 kph.

They finished one lap ahead of the West German-French team of Rolf Stommelen and Henri Pescarolo in a Ford Rondeau.

It was Patrese's second win in a week. He won the Monaco Formula One Grand Prix in a Brabham last Sunday.

But his latest triumph was tinged with luck. West Germans Klaus Ludwig and Manfred Winkelhock were forced out of the race when their Ford C100 developed rear axle trouble on the 32nd of the 44 laps after they had built a seemingly unassailable lead.

Patrese was treated for shock Saturday after his Lancia jack-knifed on a bump at full speed, somersaulting backwards and slamming into a crash barrier. The car was wrecked and he was driving the team's number two car Sunday.

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AMMAN — GULF			
	Tue	Thu	Sun
Amman	1300	1300	1300
Arrival			
Bahrain	—	1630	—
Doha	1640	—	1640
Abu Dhabi	—	1855	1855
Debali	1900	—	2000
Muscat	2020	2015	2120

جدة ١٢٦

Private business in Czechoslovakia is becoming respectable

By Colin McIntyre
Reuter

PRAGUE — After being a dirty word for 35 years, private enterprise in Czechoslovakia may be on the verge of becoming respectable.

The Communist Party central committee, apparently reacting to growing popular discontent over the poor state of public services, recommended last month that more people be allowed to work as independent artisans as their main job.

Until now, only pensioners, housewives and invalids were eligible for licences as full-time private dressmakers, shoemakers and carpenters, and even then only on a limited basis.

Since the Communists takeover in 1948, when farms were forcibly collectivised and businesses nationalised in a frenzy of ideological purity, private initiative in this country has not gone much beyond tiny private plots growing fruit and vegetables.

Apart from a brief period during the short-lived Prague spring reform in the late 1960s, Czechoslovakia's hard-line administration has been implacably opposed to any revival of private business, considering the root of all evil.

Even orthodox East Germany has allowed some private businesses and restaurants, to say nothing of neighbouring Hungary, whose thriving private sector plays an increasingly important role in East Europe's most successful economy.

The new recommendations here initially caused some interest, particularly as they followed moves last year to improve the

supply of fruit and vegetables by encouraging private cultivation and selling.

However, details of the new scheme are still vague, and quickly gave way to deep scepticism with the realisation that it was likely to be surrounded by restrictions and limitations.

As one Western diplomat remarked: "There seems to be less in the proposals than meets the eye."

Central committee Secretary Mr. Jindrich Polodenik, who announced the new proposals, admitted that the situation in the service sector "cannot be considered satisfactory."

He complained that many service enterprises ignored the interests of the public at large and devoted their efforts and resources to more lucrative contract work for industry.

Only about 25 per cent of public services were really working for the public", Mr. Polodenik said.

However, he made it clear that licences for private artisans would be issued only for services in short supply, and which could not be met by existing means.

The decisive role in providing services would continue to be vested in the socialist sector," he added.

And he headed off speculation that the scheme might represent a partial return to capitalist methods when he said: "Under any conditions it does not mean the introduction of some alien element to our economy."

As far as can be gathered from what little information has been published on the new scheme, prices charged by independent artisans will be controlled by the

state rather than the free market.

Commenting on a new law on the sale of private agricultural produce introduced last month, a government official was quoted as saying the price must not exceed the comparable retail price at the time of the transaction.

The law also lays down heavy fines for "cheating the customer on price, assortment, quality, quantity or weight of the produce."

Another restriction apparently built into the new system is that it will be left to national committees, the local government administrators, to decide how many licences will be issued, if any.

A Western diplomat who visited one regional committee was

told it was opposed to granting permission for full-time private work.

Second economy

The main problem facing the new scheme, according to both Czechoslovak and Western observers, is that it faces competition from a private sector that is already well established, though illegal.

The so-called "second economy" operated by workers using state equipment, materials and time for private business that the problem-ridden state sector is either unable or unwilling to do, is reported to be flourishing.

The new government initiative,

while clearly aimed at improving the standard of public services, is also seen as an attempt to bring the second economy under control.

According to many Czechoslovak, the attempt seems unlikely to succeed.

"It's too late, the second economy already works much better than the official one," one said.

"Why would anyone who can now use government equipment, raw materials and time for his own work want to go independent?" he asked. "He would have to buy his own equipment, would be dependent on the state for supplies of materials, and would have to pay tax."

Another Czechoslovak how-

ever felt that some private entrepreneurs may be tempted to legalise their situation. "They might want to be able to sleep soundly at night," he said.

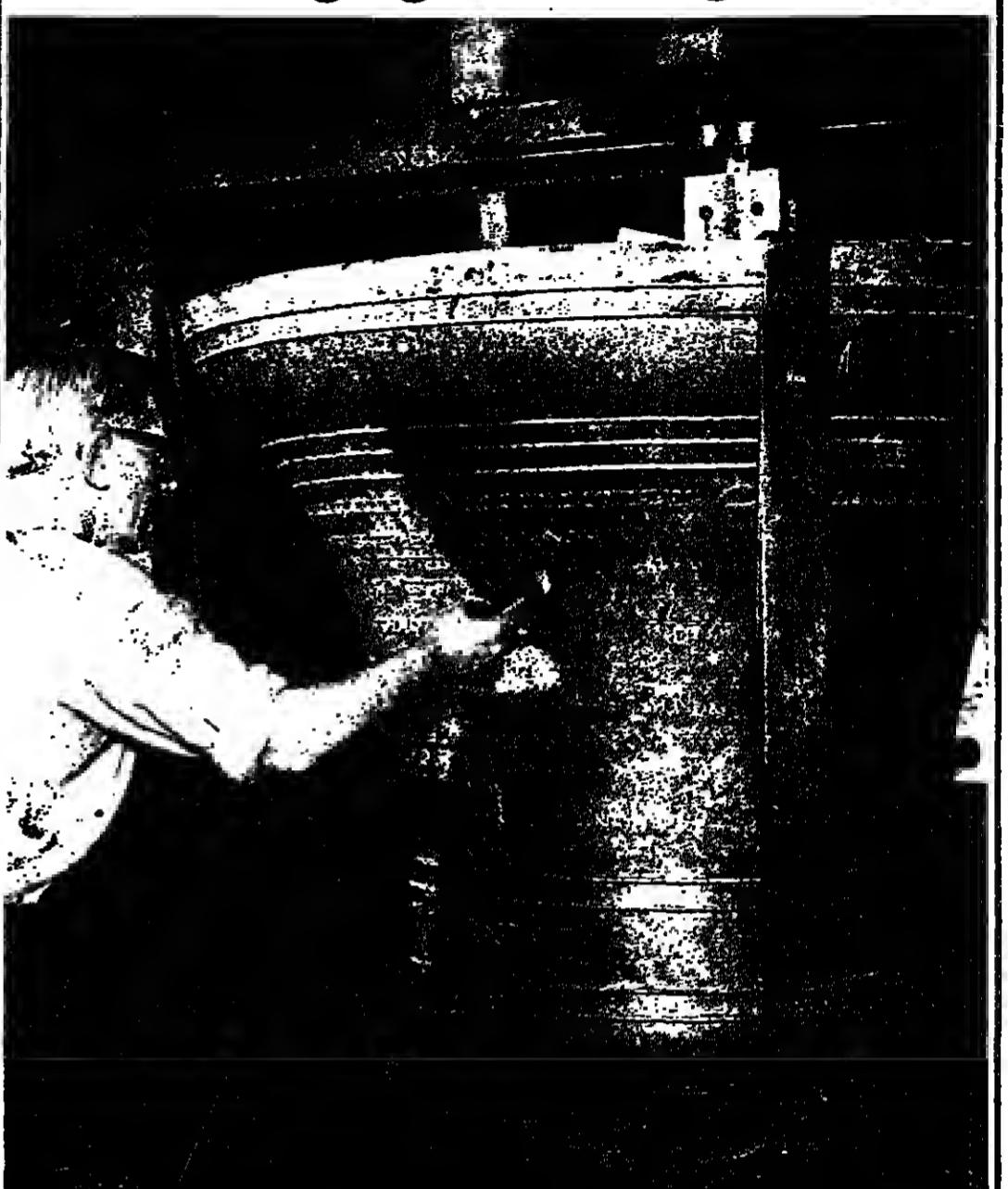
Western diplomats saw the new measures as an attempt by the

Czechoslovak government to plug gaps in the ailing economy, without addressing what they see as the main problem, the need for a thorough economic reform, which carries political risks.

While there was a growing feel-

ing in the country that a reform decentralising the unwieldy economy was needed, the diplomats said there was great resistance to it, particularly from party bureaucrats who stand to lose their jobs if it takes place.

Ringing the changes



A craftsman at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry in East London tuning a 1.77 tonnes tenor bell—one of a new ring of 14 destined for Canterbury Cathedral in southern England. (London pictures service).

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOFAR

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

NUEQE

LAIWHE

RETAIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SLANT COCOA WIDEST HERMIT
Answer: Most duels are rather short affairs because they only require this—TWO SECONDS

Moon's face-to-face talk with Jesus!

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

NEW YORK — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon said Friday he had held frequent conversations with Jesus Christ, the Prophet Moses and Buddha, and had the potential of becoming the true Messiah.

The controversial Korean religious leader was appearing for the second day as a reluctant witness for a professional "deprogrammer". Galen Kelly, who is being sued by a member of Mr. Moon's Unification Church, Anthony Colombrito.

Mr. Colombrito claims that Mr. Kelly, who specialises in retrieving young people from religious cults they have joined, kidnapped him in Nov. 1979 and held him captive for 14 hours.

Mr. Moon was asked: "Do you consider yourself to be the true Messiah?" It was the first time that Mr. Moon, who claims a worldwide following of three million people, had ever been asked that question in a court of law.

After Federal Court Judge Richard Owen directed him to answer, Mr. Moon, 63, replied: "I didn't say I was the real Messiah, but I have the possibility

of becoming the true Messiah. You may have to ask the members of my church to get the answers. Whether members believe in me as the messiah is a matter of religious faith."

Lawyers for Mr. Kelly are seeking to prove that he acted correctly in kidnapping Mr. Colombrito because, they allege, Mr. Moon's religion is a fraud.

Judge Owen sternly overruled Unification Church lawyers' objections to the questioning of Mr. Moon about his religious beliefs and personal life, including whether he fathered an illegitimate child — a point his lawyers denied after he appeared to admit the allegation in court.

"The church preaches chastity and abstinence," the judge said. "We have to determine whether such beliefs are truly held in comparison with what the leader does and what he imposes on his followers."

Mr. Moon testified that he had not only seen and talked to Jesus many times but had done the same with Moses and Buddha, saying they had "a communication that went beyond words." He added that sometimes they spoke in Korean.

"How did you know it was Jesus Christ?" Mr. Kelly's lawyer John de Graff demanded.

"I remembered him from his picture and he said he was Jesus Christ," Mr. Moon replied. "He requested me to help him in the salvation of the universe."

Mr. Moon said he could recall the exact date in 1936 when he met Jesus on a Korean mountaintop, but he was vague on his first meetings with Moses, whom he called the Messiah of Israel, and with Buddha, whom he said he had recognised from statues in Buddhist temples.

The religious leader was nearly inaudible when Mr. De Graff referred to a woman and asked him if he had fathered a son by her while married to another woman. Mr. Moon answered: "Yes I met her during the Korean war."

After the hearing, Mr. Moon's personal lawyer, Charles Stillman, told reporters his client flatly denied fathering an illegitimate son. He said Mr. Moon said he knew the woman he did not say he had fathered an illegitimate child.

The hearing was halted after the morning session when a lawyer for Mr. Colombrito went to the court of appeals and won a hearing for Saturday on whether the case should continue.

Lawyer Jeremiah Gutman argued that the case should be stopped because Mr. Colombrito Thursday offered to drop his \$9 million civil suit against Mr. Kelly.

THE Daily Crossword

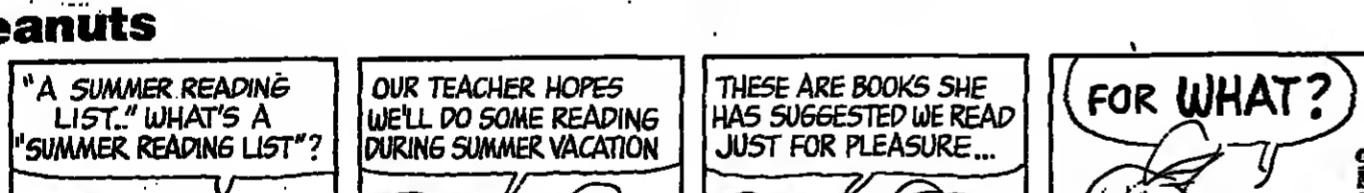
by Alfio Micci

ACROSS	1 Old oath	30 Possesses	52 Effluvium	23 Walk
5 Set of	33 Wax-coated	53 Church	haltingly	24 Morning
beliefs	cheese	vestment	song	song
10 Delhi garb	34 Place of	56 Mothar	25 Spoken	26 Wild
14 Strobile	sacrifice	Goose	character	27 Bring out
15 Race of	35 Stop —	character	Emulated	28 Emulated
Norse gods	dtme	60 Sea bird	Petruchio	29 Voices
16 Kind of tea	36 Fairy tale	61 City in	30 Bunk	31 Old-womanish
17 Fairy tale	character	Poland	32 Less mad	33 Less mad
characters	40 Pilot	62 Skin	34 Until now	34 Until now
20 Keats	41 Synthetic	63 Affair of	35 Verdi opera	35 Cambodia's
specialty	42 Whimper	honor	neighbor	neighbor
21 Grannular	43 Wielded	64 Holds back	36 Revoke,	36 Revoke,
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22 Skirt	44 Certain	32 Less mad	47 Filled with	47 Filled with
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feature	45 Deli man	34 Agile	38 Cambodia's	38 Cambodia's
24 Change	47 Extensive	35 Knits	neighbor	neighbor
address	48 Bohemian	36 Daya"	49 Llams	49 Llams
26 Talisman	49 Kitchen	37 Swiss river	50 Descartes	50 Descartes
29	50 Swiss river	38 Cambodian	51 Rerolle	51 Rerolle

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Peanuts



WORLD

Ratification at Washington makes Spain NATO's 16th member

WASHINGTON (R) — Spain Sunday became the 16th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) when it ratified the defence pact at the State Department.

The Spanish chargé d'affaires in Washington, Alonso Alvarez de Toledo, deposited the formal instrument of ratification with Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stossel.

An embassy spokesman said the document was signed by Spain's King Juan Carlos in accordance with the requirements of the NATO treaty.

The NATO secretariat told the Spanish government Saturday its membership application had been processed by the pact's 15 members. The final step was the formal presentation of the document in Washington.

Zhao to visit Japan today

PEKING (R) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang goes to Japan Monday for an official visit that marks a high point in relations between the world's most populous nation and its main trading partner.

He will hold talks Monday and Tuesday with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who has described current Sino-Japanese ties as the best in their history.

The 10th anniversary of normalisation of their relations falls in September, and Mr. Suzuki is planning a return visit to Peking then.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Zhao's six-day visit, apart from its general aim of furthering bilateral cooperation, will give the Japanese another opportunity to express their concern about the deterioration in Sino-American relations.

China has threatened to downgrade diplomatic relations with the United States if it continues to sell arms to Taiwan, and any split between Peking and Washington would leave Japan caught uncomfortably in the middle.

A recent visit to Peking by U.S. Vice-President George Bush appears to have brought some temporary respite in the Sino-American dispute.

The sources said Kampuchea could be another topic, since some non-Communist Southeast Asian nations want Japan to help persuade the Chinese to put pressure on the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge to show more flexibility in forming a coalition of forces against the Vietnamese.

The sources said there were no urgent problems to be solved during the visit.

The storm over China's economic retrenchment last year, which forced the renegotiation or cancellation of Japanese contracts worth more than \$1 billion, has now abated.

Although this severely strained

Ratification of the treaty will allow Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to attend next week's Bonn summit as a full NATO government leader. The issue had been one of his top priorities since he took office in Feb. 1981.

A senior U.S. official said Spain's membership would "materially, morally, and strategically strengthen" the alliance.

During a Washington visit last October, King Juan Carlos asked the United States to support Spain's effort to join the Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community (EEC).

President Reagan indicated then he would do all he could to assist Spain in both ventures.

But the issue aroused controversy at home with both the Spanish Socialist and Communist Parties opposing entry to the

alliance, arguing Spain had never been a member of a military bloc and NATO membership would not enhance the country's security.

The government, however, contend NATO membership would be superior to the current U.S.-Spanish defence agreement under which the United States maintains military bases in Spain.

Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca said that once Spain became a NATO member those bases would be dedicated to European defence and the bilateral treaty with the United States would lose its political significance.

The Reagan administration expects Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance to further the country's integration into the

Western bloc and strengthen its democratic institutions.

"Spain as a democratic country, a country that has chosen a democratic path, has asked for membership in a democratic alliance and been accepted," one U.S. official said.

The centrist government also has argued that membership would help provide a solution to the future of Gibraltar on which Spain and Britain are scheduled to open negotiations next month.

At the same time, Spain will lift a 13-year border blockade of the British colony.

The other 15 NATO members are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Britain, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United States and West Germany.

Phoenix TV station drama ends calmly

PHOENIX, Arizona (R) — A man took over a local television station for five hours and forced a newscaster at gunpoint to read a statement on the air about preventing a world war, police said.

They said Joseph Gwin, a 28-year-old cement worker, surrendered Saturday night after the announcer read the 21-minute statement calling on the world to prevent World War III. He was charged with kidnapping.

Police said Gwin forced his way at gunpoint into the Kool television studio here and seized a production assistant, a technician, a floor manager and a newscaster as hostages.

The two main candidates are Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, official candidate of the ruling Liberal Party, and Belisario Betancur, a Conservative standing on a broad national unity platform.

But a dissident Liberal candidate, Luis Carlos Galan, could threaten Mr. Michelsen's prospects of election, while leftist Gerardo Molina is expected to pick up just a few per cent of the vote.

Gwin was taken to a psychiatric ward at a local hospital.

Reagan to reassure allies during W. European tour

By Ralph Harris

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will strive during a nine-day tour of Western Europe beginning on Wednesday to assure allies that his policies towards the Soviet Union are flexible as well as firm, U.S. officials say.

"Europe was not prepared for this administration" when it took office 16 months ago, one senior official told reporters at a briefing on the trip, which may be somewhat overshadowed by the Falkland Islands conflict between Britain and Argentina.

The staunchly anti-Communist president, whose early strong rhetoric about the Soviet Union raised alarm in Europe, is now talking about trying to revive detente after proposing Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) with the Kremlin.

Mr. Reagan's first stop is Paris, where he will confer with President Francois Mitterrand before attending a seven-nation economic summit in Versailles.

From France, he flies to Rome for meetings with the Pope and Italian leaders, then to London, to Bonn for a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) summit, and to West Berlin before returning to Washington on June 11.

Mr. Reagan, who was seen in his early months in office as taking a sabre-rattling approach to Moscow, said recently he is willing to meet Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev soon.

While continuing to criticise the Kremlin for its involvement in Afghanistan and Poland and what he has called its expansionist policies worldwide, he has offered to open a dialogue in an effort to improve Soviet-American relations.

Senior officials said there was also a need to repair damage done to relations with Western Europe under previous U.S. administrations and during what they called Mr. Reagan's "rocky first year" in office.

Mr. Reagan's virtually non-stop itinerary in Europe appears aimed at giving him the maximum opportunity to affirm his interest in genuine detente and his wish to overcome problems in U.S. relations with the allies.

In addition to attending the two

Security tight as Colombians go to polls

BOGOTA (R) — Voting began Sunday in Colombia's presidential election with police and soldiers guarding polling stations and strategic points throughout the country to prevent disruption by left-wing guerrillas.

Guerrillas have threatened violence during the poll and all four presidential candidates have made the need for a political solution to persuade them to lay down their arms a major campaign issue.

No incidents were reported in the first half-hour after polling began at 8 a.m. (1300 GMT) and electoral officers in Bogota reported a larger early turnout by voters than in parliamentary elections last March.

The two main candidates are Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, official candidate of the ruling Liberal Party, and Belisario Betancur, a Conservative standing on a broad national unity platform.

But a dissident Liberal candidate, Luis Carlos Galan, could threaten Mr. Michelsen's prospects of election, while leftist Gerardo Molina is expected to pick up just a few per cent of the vote.

The battle for the Falklands

War of attrition over Port San Carlos

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following report is by Reuter correspondent Leslie Dowd, who has been covering the attempt by British troops to retake the Falkland Islands. Written on May 24 and 25, it was cleared and passed on to the British Ministry of Defence Saturday. It describes Argentine air raids on the British fleet and ground forces in the days after they landed and established a beachhead at Port San Carlos, East Falkland, on May 21.

The Argentine planes run a Harrier (British jump jet fighter) gauntlet to reach us and Harriers pounce on them as they leave.

The name of the game is clear. Argentina is trying its best to destroy the British base, the fortress of warships and transports from which Britain's toeholds on the Falklands were established by several thousand troops last Friday (May 21).

Set amid the lonely splendour of the Falkland Islands scenery, the raids have assumed a terrible beauty. The Skyhawks and Mirages, elegant darts, come screaming over the low sunlit hills that cup the placid San Carlos waters. They make straight for the

and cannon fire.

The attrition on both sides has been bloody. Britain claims some 34 Argentine strike jets destroyed in the last three days. I have myself seen number blown out by fire from the sky by land-based British Rapier missiles.

The Argentine planes run a Harrier (British jump jet fighter) gauntlet to reach us and Harriers pounce on them as they leave.

Three Mirage jets streaked low in a line over British warships in the bay, bombing and strafing. We saw bombs hit the water near a transport, sending up plumes of spray and smoke.

Minutes later, a Skyhawk of the second wave screamed 70 metres over our helicopter and bombs crashed into the water 150 metres from us.

Port San Carlos, a collection of half a dozen cream-painted sheep farmers' houses, is honeycombed with foxholes, some even carpeted, where soldiers live and sleep.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Arab League chief concludes talks with OAU leaders

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi said after talks Sunday with Organisation of African Unity (OAU) leaders that he was confident other African countries would not follow Zaire in restoring ties with Israel. Mr. Klibi, who left later for Tunis, told reporters after meeting OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo that Zaire's decision was a grave violation of the principles of Afro-Arab solidarity. His visit here, which followed similar talks on Zaire's move with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in Nairobi, was ignored by the Ethiopian government. Ethiopian officials said the Arab League had interfered in Ethiopian affairs by supporting Muslim rebels in the northern province of Eritrea. Zaire's decision to resume diplomatic ties with Israel, breaking a boycott imposed by most African states after the 1973 Middle East war, has prompted Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to break off relations with Kinshasa. Arab League sources said the league's Assistant Secretary-General Adnan Omaran would visit Zambia and Tanzania this week to meet leaders there.

Saudi envoy calls for organisation to fight world-wide maritime fraud

JEDDAH (R) — A Saudi Arabian government minister Sunday called for the formation of an Arab regional organisation to combat international maritime fraud and the use of flags of convenience. Minister of State Fayed Badr said maritime fraud and international piracy were increasing. Anti-fraud laws were a "spider's web that catches only weak creatures." Dr. Badr did not give further details in his speech to an Arab Ports Conference which opened in Riyadh Sunday, but was quoted in a recent press interview as saying that maritime fraud "consumed some \$100 billion worth of goods annually around the world." Dr. Badr, president of the Saudi Ports Authority, urged measures to restrict any reporting on arms production and procurement and the Defence Force said it was considering action against the Argus group.

But the government itself let slip some information when a spokesman on Monday informed reporters that South Africa had given Britain a guarantee it would not supply Argentina with the French-built Exocet missile, due to the emotion aroused over the sinking of the British destroyer Sheffield by an Exocet.

South Africa had not previously acknowledged publicly that it had either obtained or had access to the Exocet.

But the country's ability to build its own Gabriel and Cactus surface-to-air missiles, advanced jet fighters, tanks, heavy artillery and other equipment had long been well known.

Government officials acknowledge that South Africa is now the world's 10th largest arms manufacturer and largest in the southern hemisphere.

South Africa is now virtually self-sufficient in arms and has been an exporter for some time, although no details have been released of what has been supplied to whom.

Much of the information about the State Armaments Corporation (Armscor) is classified, but it has acknowledged it employs about 29,000 people, with a total of about 90,000 people altogether employed in directly related industries.

From assets estimated to be worth about \$200 million rand (then worth about \$290 million) in 1974, when it employed 12,000 people, its assets last year had grown to about \$1.2 billion rand (dollars), ranking it in the theory as the country's second largest industrial giant.

Armscor executive vice chairman John Maree said in an interview last year that Armscor would deliver arms worth \$1.4 billion rand (dollars) to the government in 1981.

Attempt fails to salvage HMS Sheffield



The fire-charred HMS Sheffield which was hit on May 4th by an Argentine Exocet missile. The burnt-out ship sank on May 10th while under tow in safe waters outside the Total Excision Zone in the South Atlantic. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Alleged S. African arms to Argentina sour ties between Pretoria, London

By Peter Gregson

Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — British-South African relations were soured at least temporarily last week when the government was forced to deny a report it was supplying missiles and aircraft spares to Argentina for use against British forces in the Falkland Islands.

The denial was an unprecedented departure from a principle previously rigidly adhered to of not commenting on arms transactions and was obviously reluctantly decided upon.

Despite the denial of the report, published in Argus group of newspapers, the matter has left lingering suspicions.

It began at midday on Monday when Argus newspapers reported that Israeli-designed Gabriel ship-to-ship missiles and spares for Mirage fighter-bombers were being sent to Argentina from Cape Town aboard a Uruguayan airfreighter.

A succession of high-ranking government officials — culminating in Prime Minister P.W. Botha — refused to confirm or deny the report, which the newspaper group said later had come from "authoritative and normally well-informed sources."

At one stage, Foreign Minister P.W. Botha stated: "The South African government has consistently declined to confirm or deny allegations of arms supplies to Argentina."

Other newspapers asked who had been the source of the report — South Africa or Britain, the "perfidious alliance" of old, forcing a public stance it had been unable to obtain privately from South Africa on the issue of arms supplies to and from South Africa.

The Afrikaans newspaper Die Transvaler indicated it knew where the story came from. "One would have expected the British propaganda machine to have employed subtler methods," it said.

Peter Sorour, director-general of the South Africa Foundation, an independent body aimed at improving international links with South Africa, said the row had done extensive harm to its image abroad.

"In South Africa's life, England is the most important country in the world. But unfortunately the report has caused feelings of suspicion among a lot of people in England," he said.

Clearly mindful of the sensitivity of the subject, government officials throughout Monday stressed South Africa's neutrality in the Falklands dispute.

In a statement before Gen. Malan's denial, opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert also warned of potential domestic damage should South Africa side with Argentina.

that this country's arms industry had its roots in Britain's decision to impose a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa in 1964 and its growth accelerated by the mandatory U.N. embargo of 1977.

Consequently, the Johannesburg Citizen commented, Britain is hardly the country which has any right to question what we do about the arms we manufacture.

But the generally pro-government citizen echoed a number of other papers' opinions when it said: "We don't think South Africa had handled the arms-or-not arms for Argentina issue very adroitly."

It added: "We can only assume that by not immediately denying or confirming the rumours, the officials wanted to make capital out of the fact that (A) South Africa makes sophisticated missiles and other arms, (B) these missiles could have been supplied to Argentina if South Africa had wanted to do so, and (C) Britain itself was asking for certain military equipment made in South Africa."

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Newspapers here quickly noted

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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East-West vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ Void
♦ KJ1072
♦ KJ4